lensis has been observed westward of Nepal; and to the eastward of that province the *P. erythrocephala* would seem to be uncommon.

The species of true *Pyrrhula,* at the present known to me, are accordingly the following:—

1. P. NIPALENSIS, Hodgson, As. Res. xix. p. 155; Gould's Birds of Asia, pt. v.

Hab. Nepal, Sikhim, Bootan.

2. P. ERITHACUS, Blyth. (Plate X.)

Hab. Mountains on the borders of Nepal and Sikhim.

3. P. ERYTHROCEPHALA, Vigors, P. Z. S. 1831, p. 174; Gould's Century, pl. 32; Birds of Asia, pt. v.

Hab. W. Himalaya., Nepal; rare in Sikhim and Bootan.

4. P. AURANTIACA, Gould, P.Z.S. 1857, p. 222; Birds of Asia, pt. 10.

Hab. Kashmir.

5. P. GRISEIVENTRIS, Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool. 1841, p. 241; *P. orientalis,* Schlegel, Faun. Jap. Ois. pl. 53; Gould's Birds of Asia, pt. v.

Hab. Japan.

6. P. COCCINEA, De Selys; *P. major,* Brehm; *Loxia pyrrhula,* Linn.

Hab. Europe (not the British Islands); Azores.

7. P. VULGARIS, Ray, Gould's Birds of Europe, pl. 209.

Hab. Europe (inclusive of the British Islands), but not Scandinavia?

XXXV.—*Notes on the Ornithology of Northern Japan.*

By ROBERT SWINHOE, F.Z.S.

A CASUAL notice in 'The Ibis' (1859, p. 205) of two new species of *Lusciniopsis,* described by Mr. Cassin in the 'Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia' for 1858, pp. 191–196, has recently led me carefully to peruse the article there referred to. As the avifauna of Japan necessarily lies within the scope of the ornithology of Eastern Asia, to which I particularly devote my attention, I would solicit permission to add a few remarks to the interesting papers already given on this subject by Captain Blakiston (Ibis, 1862, p. 309, and 1863, pp. 97–100).

Captain Blakiston, in his first paper, refers to the article on Japanese birds in Perry's 'Expedition to Japan' (vol. ii. pp. 219–235), but he neglects to add to his Hakodadi list one bird in particular which Mr. Cassin there notes as for the first time observed in Yesso. This is the *Accipiter gularis*, Temm. The occurrence of this small Hawk in the northernmost island is interesting. With regard to such wandering creatures as *Lobipes hyperboreus*, their discovery in Japan is nothing astonishing, as we have already observed them periodically abundant on the Chinese coast.

Mr. Cassin's paper in the Philadelphian 'Proceedings' is entirely devoted to a collection of birds made at Hakodadi, concerning which I have the following remarks to make.

No. 4, *Passer montaninus*, Pall.? The bill and feet of the Tree-sparrow (so-called) of Hakodadi are noticed as much stronger than those of French specimens. I have specimens from several parts of China varying greatly in these peculiarities, even in birds from the same locality, and therefore cannot regard them as other than individual variations.

No. 6, *Alauda japonica*. The Japanese Lark is doubtless a Wood-Lark, and I think future observation will prove it to be a tree-frequenting species. In form of bill and in many respects it is very similar to the European *Alauda arborea*, L.

No. 11, *Anthus japonicus*, T. & S. This is the first bird not noticed by Captain Blakiston. I cannot help thinking that it will turn out to be the winter plumage of *Anthus cervinus*, Pall., which is a winter visitant to South China, and probably retires to Japan and North China to breed.

No. 13, *Lusciniopsis japonica*. This is undoubtedly the *Locustella ochotensis*, Middendorff, 'Sibirische Reise,' which von Schrenck, in his 'Amurland,' wrongly considers identical with *L. certhiola*, Pall., a much larger bird. Of this species Captain Blakiston also procured a specimen, and in his first paper referred it by mistake to *Calamoherpe cantillans*. In his second paper, at my suggestion, he corrected the mistake (Ibis, 1863, p. 98). His specimen agrees with another that I procured from Amoy during its winter migration, and both these correspond entirely with the description and excellent figure in Middendorff's work. I think a reference to the plate in the 'Sibirische Reise' will convince Mr. Cassin of the truth of my assertion; but I cannot well understand what induced that able ornithologist to place this and the following form (two such unmistakable *Locustellæ*) in the genus *Lusciniopsis,* which Prince Bonaparte proposed for the reception of that delicate-footed bird the *Pseudoluscinia savii,* or Savi's Warbler.

No. 14, *Lusciniopsis hendersonii,* appears to answer well to my *Locustella macropus* (P. Z. S. 1863, p. 93), that being probably the bird noted from Amoorland by von Schrenck as the European *Locustella,* of which it doubtless is the closest Eastern representative. If really the same (and I strongly suspect them to be so), my name must sink into a synonym, and the species stand as *Locustella hendersonii.*

No. 19, *Sitta sibirica,* Pallas.

Sitta roseilia, Bp., noted by Captain Blakiston in his first list (p. 322), is here quoted as *S. sibirica,* from Pallas's name *Sitta europæa,* var. *sibirica.* Mr. Cassin makes the same remark as Captain Blakiston does in his second paper, on the identity of this form with the *S. uralensis,* Licht.

No. 20, *Squatarola helvetica,* L., is included in Cassin's list, as also is *Charadrius morinellus,* L. The former is well known from Eastern Asia; but surely the latter must refer to the allied form *C. mongolicus,* Pall., though Cassin appears rather positive as to the identity.

No. 23, *Scolopax solitaria,* Hodgs.

The Snipes have been very little studied, and are not at all well known. The Great Snipe, procured by Captain Blakiston from Hakodadi, was the Australian large species *Gallinago australis* (Lath.), and certainly not *G. solitaria,* Hodgs., of India.

No. 24, *Totanus brevipes,* Vieill.
No. 25, *Totanus glottis,* L.
No. 26, *Tringa magna,* Gould.
No. 28, *Tringa minuta,* Leisler.

These would all be naturally expected to occur, as they have also been found on the Chinese coast by myself and others.

No. 29, *Numenius,* about the size of *N. longirostris,* but with shorter bill, smaller than *N. major* or *N. arcuatus.* It is not stated, however, whether this species has a white or a barred rump. If the latter, it would then be the *N. australis,* Gould, which is common in North China and Amoorland, and which we should expect to find in Japan *en route* to Australia. The *Numenius tahitiensis* with the barred rump, allied to *N. phæopus,* procured from Hakodadi, and noted in Perry's 'Expedition,' vol. ii. p. 228, is very probably the same as the *N. uropygialis,* Gould, of Australia, which occurs throughout the Indian Archipelago, the Philippines, and Formosa. In the latter island, as I have reason to believe, it breeds.

The two remaining birds of Cassin's list are also new to the Hakodadi locality—*Limosa lapponica,* L., and *Hæmatopus ostralegus,* L. The latter bird is well known from Amoorland and China; but the record of the former is certainly interesting, if really correct. The long-legged *Limosa melanura,* L., occurs plentifully in India, and its range has been traced across Eastern Asia into Australia; but the short-legged form is not noted as an Indian bird. In China we get only the closely allied *L. uropygialis* of Australia, which is always to be distinguished by its barred instead of white rump. I suspect, therefore, on closer examination it will be found that the Hakodadi specimens are of the Australian species, which probably, with the Curlew and Snipe, breed in Mantchurian latitudes, and, returning to winter in Australia, touch at the Japanese shores.

XXXVI.—*Notes on Birds breeding in the Neighbourhood of Sydney.* By E. P. Ramsay, Esq., of Dobroyde.

[Continued from p. 180.]

4. The Rock-Warbler (*Origma rubricata,* Gould, B. Austr. iii. pl. 69).

This bird may always be found in the neighbourhood of gullies and ravines, especially where there is running water. It seems to give preference to the rocky side of steep gullies, where it may be seen running over the rocks uttering its shrill cry, entering into the crevices under the low shelving rocks, and